



SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

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railroad flat cranes of 10 to 15 tons' capacity, 20 tractor-bulldozers, several concrete mixers, several stone-grinding and sorting machines, 15 ZIS prime movers, about 50 automatic unloading trucks of a ZIS type, and 20 standard ZIS trucks of four tons' capacity, some with trailers. There was also a cable car line running from one bank of the river to the other, which was used for the transport of materials. A narrow-gauge railroad line had been built connecting the wide-gauge railroad line from Lodeynoye Pole 6043N-3333E with the power plant construction site.

- b. The lumber procurement section consisted of five timber-cutting details working at different places around the construction project, sometimes as far as 60 to 100 km from the site itself. All the timber closer to the site had been cut before for other needs. The timber-cutting locations were connected with the construction site by a narrow-gauge (100 cm.) railroad. The trees were cut with electric saws, trimmed of branches, and towed away by caterpillars. These caterpillars were mostly of the KT-12 type manufactured at the Kirov Tractor Plant in Leningrad. A KT-12 caterpillar's towing capacity was approximately 12 cubic meters of timber. Some other caterpillars were of the NATI-3 type, manufactured either at the Khar'kovskiy or the Altayskiy Tractor Plant. Timber was towed by caterpillar to the narrow-gauge railroad line terminal which was sometimes about 500 m. away from the timber-cutting location. At the railroad station there was one caterpillar crane of one-ton capacity for loading the timber on flat cars. [redacted] timber-cutting detail consisted of approximately 450 workers working in one eight-hour shift. The other work details were smaller in size [redacted]

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[redacted] on the whole there was a total of 1,500 lumberjacks in timber-cutting details. [redacted]

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3. Approximately 60% of all the personnel working on the construction project were slave labor camp inmates. [redacted]

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Each timber-cutting detail had constructed several barracks where the inmates working in the detail lived. Half of these inmates were men and the other half women, who performed the same work as the men but lived in separate barracks. Guards were MVD troops composed mainly of national minorities such as Kazakhs, Uzbeks, and Mordvins. The slave labor camp inmates belonged to two groups. Those who had served half of their sentences and behaved well were proclaimed "unguarded" (Raskonvoirovanny) and could move from the camp to their working places and back without an escort; the others, who were serving the first half of their sentences, were guarded and escorted constantly. Both groups of inmates worked at the same places and were encircled by MVD guards. The guards treated these people very roughly. The slightest violation of the work discipline or laxity in work resulted in punishment; inmates would be beaten with rifle butts and thrown into solitary confinement in cold, stone cells with 300 gm. of black bread daily and a bowl of soup every 48 hours. There were two attempted escapes by the slave labor camp inmates [redacted] at Svir #2.

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With the help of police dogs all escapees were caught, severely beaten, and sentenced to an additional five years in camp. Because it was the established policy that MVD guards responsible for escorting inmates would have to serve the sentence of escaped prisoners in case they were not caught, the guards were personally interested in catching escapees and setting up such a reign of terror that no attempt to escape would ever be made.

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4. The free lumberjacks working on Svir #2 Construction Project made 800 to 900 rubles a month. The work, however, was exhausting, and so these free workers did not stay too long on the job, providing of course that they were able to obtain transfers to other jobs. Tractor operators, when the tractors and caterpillars were still in good shape, could make the same amount of money. Free workers lived in very primitive, cold, dirty wooden barracks. A berth in such a dormitory cost 25 rubles a month. There was no mess and no workers' kitchen. We could buy some groceries and occasionally some fish and meat at a store run by the construction project administration and do our own cooking in the evenings. The prices at the store were not any higher than usual, but the supply was inadequate and often there was nothing at all to buy. Sometimes we did not see bread for as long as two days.
5. Slave laborers, on the other hand, received no wages. However, those who had fulfilled their daily work norms were given some additional food in the evening; but even these increased rations were not sufficient to maintain the physical strength of these people, many of whom died of exhaustion during [ ] the construction project. 25X1
6. The construction of the hydroelectric power plant Svir #2, had been started sometime in the late 1930's. The Soviet-Finnish War had interrupted its completion, and the Soviet engineers had been compelled to blow up the plant before the advancing enemy. The destruction was almost complete, and after World War II construction was begun again from scratch. According to plans, the hydroelectric power plant Svir #2 was to start operating in 1951. 25X1
7. [ ] before World War II there had been a project to build a city in the midst of the forest wilderness 60 km. SSE of Podporozhe. 25X1  
The name of this city was to be Redy.  
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